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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, JULY 25, 1914

THE AMERICAN STANDARD.

The testimony of Miss Mary McDowell in the labor investigation now in progress in Chicago was a plea for the American standard of living. Miss McDowell is head resident of the University of Chicago settlement. She is familiar with labor conditions and living conditions among working people.

Not to have enough wages to live on according to the American standard of living is a terrible thing, said this witness. It is the cause of the present unrest in the labor world. "Down in my district," said Miss McDowell, "the people are crowded into four small rooms without any conveniences. That's a standard below which no American family will go. The commissioner of health tells them they must kill the flies and the babies must have certified milk. Well, a man getting \$1.65 a day can hardly be expected to supply certified milk, and it takes money to get window screens and ice."

This statement illustrates the difference between the American standard of living and the standard that prevails among working people. The American standard calls for sanitary homes, uncrowded conditions, ice, pure milk, good food, comfortable clothing, reasonable leisure and recreation, some of the good things of life besides work. It calls for education, moral training and refining influences, but this standard can never be attained by the wage earner who is not paid enough to live on decently. He must continue to wallow in the slough of despond into which he is cast by his grinding employment.

The American standard is irrevocable. The American people could not get away from it if they should desire to. It is fixed and unchangeable, it is an outgrowth of the temperament and character of the American people, and it is justified by the vast resources and wealth of the country. Only the selfishness of man can prevent all the people of the United States from living up to it according to their stations.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

What do you suppose is the Beveridge idea? In his three-day campaign through central Illinois our former senator raised barriers which Col. Roosevelt will have to leap before he can get into the central west, and what is more, the progressives of Illinois praised the work.

The fire of the Beveridge eloquence was turned in three directions, against the standpatters, as represented by Joe Cannon et al., against the progressive republicans, as personated by Sen. Cummins et al., and against the compromises and amalgamations as represented in one Theodore Roosevelt. The immediate basis of this last attack was the endorsement by Roosevelt of Hinman as republican candidate for governor of New York. On this ground and what it signifies the progressives of the central west have become insurgents against Roosevelt dominance and Beveridge is their leader. What do you know about that?

At the very outset of his campaign to make himself the presidential nominee of an amalgamated party Roosevelt runs up against this formidable obstacle. He is flatly told he cannot eat his cake and have it, that he must choose between the progressive and republican parties and that amalgamation under his or any other leadership is impossible.

Mr. Beveridge and his satellites, Medill McCormick and George Fitch, preached no compromise from the shoulder, and the progressives of Illinois ate it. The press report of their declarations of perpetual war were received with marked satisfaction by the men who have determined to go the route with the new party.

GULLS AND SOME MEN.

In a great ship's wake flew a flock of gulls, now soaring aloft, anon swooping to seize a bit of garbage. Mile after mile they pursued the ship, shrieking, soaring or fighting over a piece of "roll. For every one that tired of the long quest and withdrew to rest on the water, two others with ravenous appetites seemed to join in the chase. At times the whir of their flapping wings and the chorus of their raucous screams made a din eclipsing the noise of the ship's propellers.

And all they got for their strident effort was an occasional discard from the kitchen.

They reminded one of the human retinue of a man of wealth; the

chaps who hang around to cash in on a dropped tip or snatch greedily a financial crumb.

Indeed, the comparison rather favored the feathered followers, for the gulls are useful as scavengers—they help to keep the waters clean.

Come to think of it, we don't know that the other kind are good for anything.

A CONTRAST IN GRAFTS.

Remember the postal grafts uncovered during Roosevelt's early days—the fuss over Rathbone, Beavers and Machen?

Remember with what horror the kept papers pointed to 'em as proofs of the perils in public ownership? Perhaps you don't for it was several years ago and events move fast these days.

But if you want to do an instructive sum in arithmetic, just hunt a newspaper file, freshen up on those postal frauds, count what Uncle Sam lost (although only a few thousands) and compare it with the \$65,000,000 to \$90,000,000 grafts in the privately owned New Haven railroad, a smaller business.

Maybe that will set you to thinking.

Looks to us as if plain honesty were the best cure for hard times—among the robbed.

THE LONG ARM.

With rain predicted, a field of hay lay smiling to the Sunday sun. A farmer, fearing loss of his crop if he delayed the harvest, went into the meadow with his mowing machine and began to cut the fragrant stalks.

He was annoying nobody. No neighbor lived near. He could not be seen from the road. His mind was at peace. His thoughts were not irreverent. The quiet joy of honest toil was upon him as a benediction. But a constable came and arrested him. The state was Pennsylvania and he had broken a blue law.

In the cities men were conspiring on Sunday—conspiring on ways to separate that farmer from his money. They weren't arrested. In the suburbs of the cities other men were mowing lawns or striking at little balls on golf courses, but no minion of the law put them to penalty. He, only, among all the citizens of a great state was chosen to be the subject of a test arrest. Across two centuries the long arm of outworn tradition stretched to annoy and humiliate the one citizen of Pennsylvania whose Sunday labor was least affected with public interest.

Such is the way most antiquated laws are worked.

A good idea is the proposal that all laws contain clauses repealing themselves automatically every generation unless deliberately re-enacted.

Thus may today escape the clutch of the dead hand.

The United States made tentative recognition of the Mexican constitutionalists when Gen. Alvarado was given a general's salute at Guaymas. This should encourage the rebels to be good.

It would be a great disappointment to our Fort Wayne friends if the engineers should recommend the northern route for the Erie-Michigan canal, but they may have to do it.

Death and discomfort are the penalties of over heating. And overheating is caused by overeating, overdrinking and improper clothing as well as by the rays of the sun.

That Japanese friend who presented Secy. Bryan an ivory and silk screen would have done something more to the purpose by sending him an ivory and silk fan.

We find it necessary to again call attention to the need of screens on automobile lights. We hope it will not be necessary to refer to this matter again.

M. Caillaux's first wife is improving the opportunity to expose a few choice family secrets. Hell, you know, has no fury like a woman scorned.

The flavor of blackberries and raspberries would be an unalloyed delight but for the seeds. Let them learn tact from the huckleberry.

We can't understand why anyone should care to strike in such weather as this. Still, work has its disadvantages when it's hot.

Huerta returned to the first page Friday morning. An unlucky omen. We foresee his early disappearance.

Nix on the amalgamation, says Beveridge. For which he is due for a Rooseveltian rebuke.

The question now is, who will be handed the presidency of Mexico, and who will hand it.

That vacancy on the supreme bench is yawning, but it will not hurt to let it yawn awhile.

The quandary in Chicago police circles remains as it was who to trust.

SEVEN MINUTE SERMON

ON THE GOLDEN TEXT

BY OUR OWN PREACHER

Lesson: The Pounds and the Talents.—Luke 19:11-27. (Compare Matt. 25:14-30.)

Golden Text: Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.—Matt. 25:21.

RECKONING DAY.

1. Every Man Has an Equal Opportunity to Please God. In the parable of the pounds, as recorded in our lesson story, and of the talents as recorded in Matthew 25:14-30, it would appear that God gives to his servants a work to do, or places some particular responsibility upon him. He seems to give every man his opportunity for service and places upon him responsibilities according to his ability. In the parable of the pounds the master gave each of his 10 servants one pound, which, perhaps, may represent the fact that God gives us all an equal opportunity to please him. No man is placed in a position where he cannot find out and may not do the will of God. In the parable of the talents Christ represents God's method of dealing with his children from another standpoint, showing that opportunities and responsibilities which devolve upon men vary according to each man's ability; hence the story represents the master as giving to one man five talents, to another two, and to another one. "Every man according to his several ability." But each man's work was balanced by his strength, and each had an equal opportunity to do the work assigned him. We can all love God with all our strength, and our neighbor as we love ourselves.

2. Christ is Coming to Call Us All to an Accounting. We are liable to forget the responsibility we are under and to do things thinking that no person sees us, but we are all faithful stewards of the grace of God. We know that we are expected by the Master to do the reasonable work which he commits to us, we are aware that his loving eyes are constantly upon us, and are expecting he will come some of these days, when we do not know, and will call us to give an account of our stewardship. The words of our text are addressed to his faithful servants on the judgment day, after they have given an account of their stewardship and had delivered to God the funds with which he had entrusted them, and the profits they had made by trading. From the lesson story it would appear that the Master will have a record of the capital which he has loaned us, and that every soul will some day give an individual account of how that capital has been spent and how much profit made. I believe that the time of the end is a contingent event, depending upon the faithfulness of his church upon the earth, but the day is fast approaching and we should be ready.

3. Everyone Will Be Rewarded According to His Work. There is no doubt at all but what all Christians will be saved, for Jesus takes good care of each member of his flock, and none will be lost. But it is clearly taught in the Scriptures that the reward at the judgment day will differ according to our degree of faithfulness. The more we have suffered here for Christ's sake, the more we shall enjoy there, the more we have helped our fellow men in this life, denying ourselves to help them, the more help we shall receive in the eternal life. I have no doubt that in heaven all will be happy according to their capacity; that all will be saved, but doubtless some will be larger than others. Our capacities for enjoying the bliss of heaven will depend upon how these capacities have been developed by an earthly life of self-denial and service for our fellow men. The amount of our bank account in heaven, which we shall be able to check out when we get there, will depend upon how much we have invested in that bank while on the earth.

4. The Unfaithful Will Lose What They Originally Had. It sounds contradictory, but is nevertheless true that the more we give away the more we have, and if we give nothing we lose what we had. When we give our money, our time and our influence to the cause of God, which means the cause of our fellow men, we always have more than before we made our gifts. No matter how generous they may have been. Hence it is that the man who wrapped up his pound in the napkin, for fear of losing it, made no increase in his spiritual holdings, and when the master came, he found him empty-handed, his pound was taken from him, and he was cast out. In the story of the talents the unfaithful servant who had taken his talent in the earth not only lost what he had, but, by his unfaithfulness, also lost his liberty; that is, he lost his soul. We all know men who, in the beginning of their career, were invested with good qualities and were fitted to be highly useful and to become a blessing to their fellows, but by refusing to use their good qualities in the interests of their fellow men, they have lost all they originally had, and are now wrecks. In view of reckoning day, let us consecrate our powers to the work of God.

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TWENTY YEARS AGO

Reminders From the Columns of The Daily Times.

The Knights of Columbus were organized with the following officers: W. E. Ormsby president, H. J. Davis secretary, T. M. Howard treasurer, Dr. T. B. Lyon medical director, A. L. Brick attorney.

John Brodbeck's family left for a visit in Michigan.

Active turners, headed by Prof. Koenig, started on a 15-mile tramp.

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THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

SIX MONTHS WITH POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS.

Be slow to judge and slow to despise.
Man of broad shoulders and heroic size!
The tiger, writhing from the boa's rings.
Drops at the fountain where the cobra stings.
In that lean phantom, whose extended hand is reaching for the stars,
Points to the text of universal love,
Behold the master that can tame thee down
To crouch, the vassal of his sacred frown:
His velvet throat against thy corded wrist,
His loosened tongue against thy doubled fist.
—Holmes.

He who is dissatisfied with things present and what is given by fortune is an ignorant man in life; but he who bears them nobly and rationally and the things which proceed from them is worthy of being considered a good man.
—Epictetus.

ASSOCIATION does not always make speech great or noteworthy. On the contrary it is likely to be belittled speech if associated with subjects far above it. An instance in point is the attempt of Keir Hardie to make literary capital out of the declaration that "born in the ranks of the working classes" his (King George's) most likely rate would have been that of the street corner loafer."

THE weakness of Mr. Hardie's fling at the English king is that it might have been said with equal truth of any man of attainments.

THOUGH there are many exceptions, environment usually controls. And yet it is possible that a corner loafer may be happier than a king.

WHILE no exceptions can be taken to any member of Mayor Keller's board of censors, we especially commend the appointment of Mr. Jones. We are not prepared to say positively that he has seen every moving picture display in South Bend such a statement would not vary widely from the truth.

The Master Touch.

SIR: Your hint implying that contributions now are more likely to be acceptable than when the weather is cool enough to allow of filling the M. P. comfortably yourself was a stroke of genius. I admit that nothing less would have made me bestir myself with the thermometer in the nineties.
D.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

A NEW DUTY FOR UNCLE SAM.

There is nothing inherently immoral in a railroad officer owning interest in a coal mine, an oil company, a factory or any other enterprise which has to do a good deal of shipping. But it seems that a sort of artificial morality must be established to govern the railroad officer and his investments. Events have come pretty near indicating that the temptation to favor their investments in the matter of freight is well-nigh irresistible to a great many such officers.

A report to the senate, the interstate commerce commission tells of favors given by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to a coal company in Illinois, owned by officers of the Lake Shore's parent company. This was after the government had passed laws to break up a scandalous system of the same sort in Pennsylvania, after rigid enforcement of the anti-railroad law had become as much the duty of the government as arresting the drunk and disorderly is the everyday duty of the policeman, after railroads one by one had declared that they were infinitely better off under the practice of treating all shippers alike. A person can only conclude that temptation was too strong in the case of the New York Central's officers. They dared almost to push matters to get a few thousand dollars of illicit profits.

Supervising the investments of railroad officers would be a task the government would dislike to assume. But perhaps it may have to assume it.—Toledo Blade.

TOO MANY LAWS.

The extraordinary session of the Ohio legislature which convened in the morning and had finished its labors at 9 o'clock that night, set an example for future legislatures to follow. The people are sick of too much legislation and the quicker legislative business is finished the better it pleases them.

A glance at the statutes in Ohio will show that there are about 16,000 general laws upon the books. These laws have divisions and subdivisions without number, and the amendments and resolutions are legion. In addition there are about 90 supreme court records and dozens of reports and the extra courts. Every city makes its ordinances and every village makes its own rules of conduct.

Every man is presumed to know the law but it takes a corps of high-class lawyers nowadays to even make a guess at it with a fair degree of accuracy. It is impossible for the average man to understand or even know of the existence of many of the laws upon the statute books, yet each session of the legislature adds the lawmakers busily grinding out more laws.

It is about time for someone to call a halt upon this epidemic of new laws. The extraordinary session of the present week shows that there is some hope of checking the flood of statutes in the near future, but it is certain that the governor who really wants to immortalize himself will call a session which will repeal about four books of statutes and then go home.—Springfield (Ohio) News.

THE PITY OF IT!

Business can create psychological conditions to suit itself or to browbeat an administration it would ruin if it cannot rule. It cannot control material conditions to suit any such purpose.

If there has been a conspiracy to this effect, the big crops are blowing it up and the railroads are hiring back the men they were recently discharging wholesale. The calamity howlers are being swept off their feet. The standpatters are running about with the cry of what can be done to save their exclusive contract with Providence through high tariffs in the production of prosperity. And lastly, the Colonel is seen hunting around for that "grave industrial depression" or "sawed a boat."

"WHEN I was taking the time by wireless at 11 o'clock," said C. T. Higginbotham yesterday, "I heard the storm coming within 50 miles away, but I could not tell the direction. O, yes, some day the wireless will tell that too, and it will be a great help to the weather man."

PRAYER AND POTATOES.

The Last Lap.

(Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.)
The widow's heart leaped up for joy. Her face was haggard and wan no more.
"Now," said the deacon, "shall we pray?"
"Yes," said the widow, "now you may."
And he knelt him down on the sanded floor.
Where he had poured his goodly store.
And such a prayer the deacon prayed As never before his lips essayed;
No longer embarrassed, but free and full.
He put out the voice of a liberal soul,
And the widow responded aloud "Amen!"
But said no more of potatoes.

Then would you, who hear this simple tale,
Pray for the poor, and have praying "prevail."
Then preface your prayers with alms and good deeds;
Search out the poor, their wants and their needs,
Pray for peace, and grace, and spiritual food,
For wisdom, and guidance, for all these are good;
But don't forget the potatoes.

"MME. GUEYDAN had won the sympathy of the crowded court room at the outset of her speech," says the press report of the Mme. Caillaux trial. And the sympathy of the crowd goes a long way in a French court.

QUEER what some people find to interest them in the newspapers. Take the case of that reader who settled down with his sheet, as he said, "to see if there's any one born today that I know!"

WHAT do you look for?

ONE thing about opening a newspaper, it is not a Pandora box. At least, most of the troubles belong to others.

BY some word or sign or action Villars is going to manifest his presence when the finals are played in Mexico.
C. N. F.

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